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Some Problems Arising in the Indoctrination of the Chuche Idea

41090006 *Pyongyang KULLOJA* in Korean
No 7, Jul 87 pp 3-19

[Article by Kim Chong-il; not translated]

Let Us Vigorously Accelerate the March To Carry Out the Third 7-Year Plan

41090006 *Pyongyang KULLOJA* in Korean
No 7, Jul 87 pp 20-25

[Article not translated]

The Revolutionary Ethos, the Party Spirit, the Working-Class Spirit, and People-Mindedness Compose the Spirit of Sacrificial Service to the Party, the Revolution, the Working Class, and the People

41090006b *Pyongyang KULLOJA* in Korean No 7, Jul 87 pp 26-31

[Article by Kim Ki-son]

[Text] The communists, who struggle to chart a dazzling future for mankind, are the revolutionaries who possess the loftiest ideals and traits.

They regard it as the true worth and glory of life to devote their lives to the struggle for the cause of the party and the revolution, the cause of the working class and the people. It is precisely because of this that the communists steadfastly continue to walk the long arduous road of struggle for socialism and communism, holding high the Red Flag of the Revolution along with the party.

In order for the communists to fulfill their noble mission as the vanguard of the revolution and as the true, faithful servants of the working class and the people under leadership of the party and the leader and forever glorify their honor as revolutionaries, they should possess an intense revolutionary spirit, party spirit, working-class spirit, and people-mindedness.

The revolutionary ethos means the revolutionary spirit of resolutely protecting the interests of the revolution, uncompromisingly fighting against the enemies of the revolution, being true to revolutionary principles, and continuing to innovate and forge ahead by fighting one's way through obstacles and trials.

The party spirit means infinite loyalty to the party. It is the revolutionary spirit of entrusting one's all to the party, throwing his lot with the party, defending party unity and solidarity like the apples of the eye, and fighting devotedly to implement party lines and policies.

The working-class spirit, as the revolutionary spirit of the working class, is the staunch revolutionary spirit of

fighting against the exploiting classes and the imperialists to the end in order to resolutely protect the interests of the working class and defend the sovereign powers of the working class.

People-mindedness is the spirit of sacrificial service to the people. It is the spirit of valuing the masses of people most and fighting giving one's all to provide the people with an independent and creative life.

The revolutionary ethos, the party spirit, and the working-class spirit, and people-mindedness are closely related to one another and constitute the organic integral parts of the people's revolutionary traits.

The revolutionary cause of the working class triumphantly advances and is consummated under the leadership of the party and the leader. The leadership of the party and the leader provides the basic guarantee for the victory of the revolutionary cause. Accordingly, for the communists, the revolutionary ethos and the party spirit are closely related. To be loyal to the revolution, one must be loyal to the party also. The revolutionary ethos of the people is demonstrated by the party spirit they have.

The working-class spirit and people-mindedness are also inseparably related to each other. The interests of the working class and those of the people essentially coincide with each other. The working class, as the most advanced and revolutionary class, holds it as its basic duty to protect and fulfill the independent demands and interests of the masses. The interests of the working class represent none other than the interests of the masses of working people. It follows that the struggle for the good of the working class becomes the struggle for the good of the masses of people as well.

Further, the revolutionary ethos, the party spirit, the working-class spirit, and people-mindedness are closely integrated. The noble revolutionary spirit of fighting to protect and promote the interests of the party and the revolution emanates from a high sense of voluntariness to protect and promote the interests of the people.

The party is the organized spearhead of the class that is fighting to protect the interests of the masses. What constitutes the basis of the interests of the party and the revolution is none other than the interests of the working class and the people. Inasmuch as the party fights to promote the basic interests of the masses of people, including the workers, and to fulfill their wishes and aspirations, the interests of the party and the revolution and those of the working class and the people coincide with each other.

The revolutionary ethos, the party spirit, and the working-class spirit in essence represent the revolutionary spirit of the communist revolutionaries fighting to make the masses of working people attain their independent stand and attitude.

The revolutionary ethos, the party spirit, the working-class spirit, and people-mindedness are the peculiar ideological characteristics of the communist revolutionaries.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"The revolutionary ethos, the party spirit, the working-class spirit, and people-mindedness are the peculiar ideological characteristics and represent an important trait our functionaries should invariably cherish."

That the revolutionary ethos, the party spirit, the working-class spirit, and people-mindedness are the peculiar ideological characteristics of the communist revolutionaries is related, above all, to their lofty mission.

The communist revolutionaries are the people who have set out on the road of revolution with the mission of serving the working class and the public; they are the voluntary fighters who fight giving their all for the sake of the party and the revolution. The communists regard it as their revolutionary duty and highest honor to fight devotedly to protect the independent rights and interests of the working class and the people and to provide them with an independent and creative life. They are also the vanguard fighters who in the revolution and in life, uphold the revolutionary thought of the leader as their unshakable faith and who fight giving their all to lead the cause of the revolution to victory under party leadership. To the communist revolutionaries, nothing is more precious than the interests of the party and the revolution, the interests of the working class and the people; accordingly, they devote all their lives to the struggle to have the masses of people attain the independent stand and attitude by cherishing the revolutionary ethos, party loyalty, the working-class spirit, and people-mindedness.

That the revolutionary ethos, the party spirit, the working-class spirit, and people-mindedness are the ideological characteristics of the communist revolutionaries is also related to the fact that these traits make up the revolutionary spirit that will enable them to consummate the cause of communism.

The cause of communism is a long arduous undertaking aimed at making the masses of working people attain the independent stand and attitude. Accordingly, this historical cause can be made to advance triumphantly when the communists, faithful to the leadership of the party and the leader, fight devotedly to fulfill the independent aspirations and demands of the masses.

By cherishing the spirit of sacrificial service to the party and the revolution, to the working class and the masses, the communist revolutionaries can go forward with consummating the cause of communism, thoroughly smashing the sinister moves of the class enemies and

breaking through all obstacles and trials. Moreover, only when they have an intense revolutionary ethos, party loyalty, working-class spirit, and people-mindedness, will the communists be able to bring the broad masses together tightly around the party and the leader and successfully accelerate the revolution and construction by organizing and marshalling their creativeness to the fullest.

The noble traits of the communists, namely, the revolutionary ethos, the party spirit, the working-class spirit, and people-mindedness, find their concentrated manifestation in loyalty to the leader.

The leader, the party, and the people compose a social organism as a unified body. In this social organism, the leader is the center, the supreme nerve center.

With his absolute position and leadership authority, the leader leads the revolutionary cause of the working class to victory and goes forward to promote and fulfill the interests and wishes of the masses most brilliantly by leading the party and the masses. Therefore, to be loyal to the interests of the party and the revolution and of the working class and the people, the revolutionaries should fight devotedly to implement the leader's revolutionary thought by cherishing the revolutionary leader view as their faith.

It follows that loyalty to the leader is the nucleus of the revolutionary ethos, the party spirit, the working-class spirit, and people-mindedness, and these traits are brought into full play on the basis of this loyalty.

The revolutionary ethos, the party spirit, the working-class spirit, and people-mindedness constitute a revolutionary spirit based on the revolutionary world view.

The chuche revolutionary world view, or the chuche view of the revolution, is the stand and view toward the revolution with the masses at the center, and represents the revolutionary spirit of fighting resolutely for the good of the masses. How intense the revolutionary ethos, party spirit, working-class spirit, and people-mindedness of the people are and how resolutely they fight for the party, for the revolution, and for the working class with these spirits, will depend to a certain extent on how secure their chuche revolutionary world view and their chuche view of the revolution are. Only those with a precise and thorough chuche revolutionary world view and view of the revolution can have an intense revolutionary spirit, party spirit, working-class spirit and people-mindedness.

The chuche revolutionary world view, by providing the people with a correct perception of the place and role of the party and the leader in historical development and in the revolutionary struggle, enables them to remain loyal to the party and the leader and fight resolutely for the victory of the revolutionary cause, with the correct position and attitude toward the party and the leader. In

addition, the chuche revolutionary world view, by correctly clarifying the position and role of the working class and the masses of people in the revolutionary struggle, enables the people to devote themselves to the struggle to promote and fulfill the basic interests, goals, and aspirations of the working class and the masses, from the correct viewpoint and position toward the working class and the masses of working people.

Enhancement of the revolutionary ethos, the party spirit, the working-class spirit, and people-mindedness is what everyone needs to do, but it is a matter of particular importance to the commanding personnel of the revolution. Functionaries are the basic nuclear force of the party and are the commanding personnel who directly organize and command the revolution. Only when they possess a strong revolutionary spirit, party spirit, working-class spirit, and people-mindedness, will they be able to acquire a trait that compares favorably with their position as the commanding personnel of the revolution, and to fight giving their all for the good of the party, the revolution, and the people, and achieve victory in the cause of the revolution.

Our rapidly developing revolution and the prevailing economic condition demand that our functionaries enhance their revolutionary ethos, party spirit, working-class spirit, and people-mindedness more than ever before.

Today our revolution is rapidly progressing at the very high stage of converting the whole society to the chuche ideology, and we are confronted with weighty revolutionary tasks.

We have to consummate ahead of schedule the party-proposed historical task of achieving the complete victory of socialism and fulfill the cause of national reunification, the cherished desire of our nation, as soon as possible. We should strengthen the economic might of our country beyond comparison and bring about an epochal turnaround in the people's livelihood by successfully fulfilling the Third 7-Year Plan, a grand economic construction program.

We have got to accomplish these vast difficult tasks under a very complex international situation and under the circumstances in which the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are making a frantic anti-communist, anti-republic racket and stepping up as never before their machinations to touch off another war. To vigorously push the revolution and construction by boldly breaking through all obstacles under a complex and difficult condition, all functionaries and party members should completely meet the party demand for living in our own way, by holding high the revolutionary banner of the chuche ideology, and fight devotedly with an intense revolutionary ethos, party spirit, working-class struggle, and people-mindedness.

The revolutionary ethos, party spirit, working-class spirit, and people-mindedness of our functionaries are demonstrated by their fight in which they give their all to resolutely protect and promote the interests of the party and the revolution by upholding the leadership of the party and the leader.

How one loyally upholds the leadership of the party and the leader and how one fights for the good of the party and the revolution provides an important yardstick for measuring the loftiness of one's revolutionary ethos, party spirit, working-class spirit, and people-mindedness.

The strong revolutionary spirit and struggle ethos with which one fights for the good of the party and revolution by loyally upholding the leadership of the party and the leader, are displayed particularly when one unconditionally accepts party lines and policies and defends and executes them to the end.

Party lines, policies, decisions, and directives are the very guidelines to which all functionaries and party members should firmly adhere, and that is where the demands of our revolution and the basic interests and wishes of our people are fully reflected.

The struggle to implement party lines, policies, and decisions is a rewarding one to translate into action the noble intentions and farsighted plans of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, a sacred struggle to provide them with a truly independent and creative life, by brilliantly fulfilling the goals and aspirations of our working class and people.

Whenever the functionaries and party members who are infinitely loyal to the party and the leader and who are precise and thorough in their revolutionary ethos, party spirit, working-class spirit, and people-mindedness—whenever these functionaries receive teachings from the great leader and a decision or instructions from the party, they would fight staunchly, with all their energies and wisdom, to brilliantly implement these teachings and instructions to the end, regarding the occasion as a demonstration of the highest trust bestowed on them and the receiving of them as their highest honor. These functionaries, regarding it as their noble duty as revolutionary warriors to cogitate and act in accordance with party intentions, implement party lines and policies to the end by giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude and find in it their reward and honor as revolutionary warriors. Today our functionaries and party members have a firm belief, and take a unique national pride, in the singular justness of party lines and policies and are fighting devotedly to implement them, upholding them very highly. The exploits produced by the heroic builders of the world-class West Sea Floodgate, and the great innovative feats being currently attained on various major plant construction sites, such as the Sunchon Vinalon Complex and Taechon Power Station projects, graphically illustrate the

spiritual world of our people and functionaries who are moving forward with championing the cause of the party, as well as the loftiness of their revolutionary ethos, party spirit, working-class spirit, and people-mindedness. How to defend party unity and solidarity and hold fast to the party's revolutionary thought is a fundamental question involving the interests of the party and the revolution, such defense and adherence being a manifestation of the revolutionary ethos, the party spirit, the working-class spirit, and people-mindedness.

Unity is the most powerful weapon of the working class. The working class and the communists have been charting the road to victory on the strength of unity, and only through unity can they brilliantly fulfill their lofty ideals. Precisely, revolution is unity, and victory is attainable only through unity. Therefore, the communists treasure party unity and solidarity as much as their own lives and regard it as their revolutionary duty to resolutely oppose all antiparty phenomena of gnawing at this unity and solidarity and to preserve the unity and solidarity of the revolutionary force. At the same time, the communists regard the leader's revolutionary thought as their unshakable faith and fight hard to translate it into action, while resolutely protecting and preserving the party's revolutionary thought against the penetration of all currents of counter revolutionary thought.

By consolidating the party's unity and solidarity ideology will be still more rock-like and by defending and preserving the purity of the great leader's revolutionary thought, namely, the chuche ideology, all our party members should demonstrate an intense revolutionary ethos, party spirit, working-class spirit, and people-mindedness to the fullest and forge ahead to brilliantly consummate the chuche revolutionary cause.

The revolutionary ethos, revolutionary spirit, working-class spirit, and people-mindedness of the functionaries are intensively manifested in the struggle to responsibly look after the material and cultural aspects of the people's lives and to provide a proper working condition for the workers.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"Party functionaries are the organizers and indoctrinators of the masses and the faithful servants of the people who fight for the good and happiness of the people. Party functionaries should fight by giving their all for the sake of the masses of people and always share life and death, joys and sorrows, with the people."

It is a noble duty of the communists to struggle to emancipate the working class and the masses of people from all kinds of exploitation oppression and provide them with living and working conditions necessary for an independent and creative life.

Our party has unfurled a grand blueprint designed to bring about an epochal improvement in the people's living standard and is now wisely leading the struggle to translate it into reality.

Functionaries, wholeheartedly upholding the noble intention of the great leader and the party to bring about a decisive turnaround in the people's livelihood, should tax their brains and strive harder to provide the people with a more affluent and cultured living condition.

A lack of the traits befitting a faithful servant of the people and indifference to the living condition of the people are a manifestation of autocracy and bureaucratism. The position a cadre holds is not his birthright. The heavy responsibilities of functionaries are what the party assigned them with the expectation that they will work devotedly for the sake of the revolution, the working class, and the people. Ours is a party fighting to protect the interests of the people and to fulfill their aims and wishes. Party functionaries working for the people should invariably possess the people-oriented traits and serve the people with all sincerity. The behavior of an official in a responsible post who lords it over the people and, flaunting his power, demands special favors, and similar behavior patterns represent the bureaucratic practice of the exploiting class. It is an important policy of our party to eliminate the phenomenon of flaunting one's power and turning oneself into a privileged existence. This kind of phenomenon has nothing in common with the noble people-oriented traits of our functionaries. Functionaries should set an example in meeting the demands of socialist law-abiding life and actively fight against the phenomenon of illegality.

Deeply cherishing the self-awareness and sense of responsibility as faithful servants of the people, we should always exert ourselves to cultivate the noble people-oriented traits and earnestly and persistently struggle to increase the wealth of the country and ceaselessly to improve the people's living standard. We should be simple in character and frugal in life and make an ever higher demand on ourselves.

At the same time, functionaries should do everything possible to provide the workers with a satisfactory working condition in timely fashion.

Providing a good working condition is an important duty of leading functionaries, members of the command personnel of the revolution. Only when provided with a good working condition, will the workers be able to accelerate production and construction by demonstrating their strong revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness without anxiety.

Functionaries should clearly understand that providing a good working condition is an important requirement for making ceaseless innovation and exploits and should pay due attention to it. It will be impossible to get things done proficiently if one works simply by the method of

ramming down the directives while failing to provide the working condition that should be provided. Whether or not functionaries strive hard to provide the workers with a good working condition is a question related to their stand and viewpoint toward the working class. Failure to pay due attention to the working conditions of the workers is a symptom of a lack of the party spirit, the working-class spirit, and people-mindedness.

Ours is a revolutionary party struggling for the sake of the masses of working people, including the working class. The working class is the basic class on which our party is founded, and it plays a key role in the revolutionary struggle and construction as the leading class of our revolution. That is why our functionaries should provide the working class with all necessary conditions so that it can smoothly play its role as a leading class. They should pay serious attention particularly to providing necessary working conditions for the workers by marshalling all reserves and possibilities to the utmost. Then and only then will the workers give play to their high revolutionary spirit and vigorously accelerate production and construction while creating a new culture of the working class.

The intense revolutionary spirit, party spirit, working-class spirit, and people-mindedness of the functionaries are displayed in the acute struggle they wage against the class enemies by holding fast to the working-class point of view and working-class principles in every work.

Socialist and communist construction is aimed at fulfilling the class demands and aspirations of the working class and it takes place in the midst of struggle against the class enemies and against all currents of their reactionary thought.

To securely protect the class interests of the working class and analyze, judge, and deal with all matters from the class viewpoint of the working class is a revolutionary principle and ethos to which the communists should hold fast. By possessing an intense revolutionary spirit, party spirit, working-class spirit, and people-mindedness, functionaries should resolutely block the ideological and cultural infiltration of the imperialists and prevent revisionism, flunkeyism, and all other stripes of reactionary thought from gaining a foothold within our ranks. In doing so, they should preserve the purity of the chuche revolutionary cause and continue to make fresh advances and innovations in the revolution and construction.

In this way, possessing a strong revolutionary ethos, party spirit, working-class spirit, and people-mindedness is a basic requirement for our functionaries in discharging their duty as revolutionary warriors infinitely loyal to the party and the leader and in glorifying their honor and worth as communist revolutionaries.

To constantly enhance their revolutionary ethos, party spirit, working-class spirit, and people-mindedness and fulfill their duty as revolutionary warriors of the party and the leader, our functionaries should go deep into the reality

of the life and struggle of the masses, with the right mass viewpoint. For functionaries to go deep among the masses is a militant work method of our party and an important ingredient of the leader-style work method.

Only by going deep among the masses will functionaries be able to know about them, learn from them, bind them tightly around the party, vigorously inspire them to the implementation of party policies, and help them solve on time all problems arising in work and in daily life. Functionaries should always go among the masses and, while working and living with them, listen to their voices, actively assist them, and steel themselves in the revolutionary way. At the same time, functionaries should carry out substantial political work to deeply implant loyalty to the party and the leader in the minds of the masses and make them give full play to an intense revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness in production and construction. Unless they go deep among the masses, functionaries will not know what is going on at the base level and will be unable to solve on time painful problems confronting the masses. If that should happen, they would find themselves alienated from the masses and fall into severe subjectivism in work.

Functionaries should step up their revolutionary studies to arm themselves securely with the thought, theory, and method of chuche and constantly temper themselves on the anvil of the practical struggle for the implementation of party policies.

At the same time, functionaries should sincerely participate in party organizational life to soundly prepare themselves politically and ideologically and to perfectly attain the lofty features of the genuine revolutionaries having an intense revolutionary ethos, party spirit, working-class spirit, and people-mindedness. To say that there are no perfect revolutionaries is not to say that the standard is so high that it is beyond the reach of ordinary people. It rather refers to the high demands and humble features of the communists who know of no satisfaction in their political and moral cultivation. When functionaries constantly steel themselves and cultivate their minds through party organizational life, they will be able to perfectly attain the features of the genuine revolutionaries who fight devotedly for the sake of the party and the revolution, for the working class and the people.

The struggle of functionaries to enhance the revolutionary ethos, party spirit, working-class spirit, and people-mindedness is an honorable one to implement the plans and intentions of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il to consolidate our revolutionary force into an ever-victorious force and to provide our working class and people with the most independent and creative life without envying anyone anything in the world.

All functionaries should fulfill their duty as revolutionary warriors infinitely loyal to the party and the leader by embodying the noble revolutionary features of the great

leader as they are and by brilliantly complying with the party demand for the enhancement of their revolutionary ethos, party spirit, working-class spirit, and people-mindedness.

The United Body of the Leader, the Party, and the Masses Is an Independent Subject of History
41090006 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean
No 7, Jul 87 pp 32-37

[Article by Kim Chae-song; not translated]

Only When One Knows Man, Can One Brighten Man's Dignity and Value as an Independent Man
41090006 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean
No 7, Jul 87 pp 38-43

[Article by Yi Song-chun; not translated]

Revolutionary Comradeship Is an Important Basis for Unity and Cohesion
41090006 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean
No 7, Jul 87 pp 44-48

[Article by Cha Sang-chun; not translated]

The Functionaries Must Patiently Carry On With all the Tasks
41090006 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean
No 7, Jul 87 pp 49-53

[Article by Nam Hak-su; not translated]

The Basic Direction and Method of Solution to Current Fuel and Power Problems
41090006c Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 7, Jul 87 pp 54-58

[Article by Kim Tok-kon]

[Text] How to correctly set the basic direction and method of solution to fuel and power problems is a very important question arising in socialist economic construction.

Fuel and power are factors indispensable in production. Unless fuel and power supply is satisfactorily insured, it will be impossible to keep modern industry in operation and successfully carry on expanded reproduction. Success in the overall economic construction of the country depends on the manner of solution to fuel and power problems—fuel and power are of decisive significance in the modern way of production. Today, with the scope of the economy expanded unprecedentedly and with the pace of economic development quickening, the demand for fuel and power is increasing rapidly, but on the other hand, readily available fuel and power resources are limited; and this situation in particular makes it all the more urgent to solve fuel and power problems.

To satisfy the fuel and power demand of the national economy, a basic direction and method of solution to fuel and power supply problems should be accurately defined. Only when a basic direction and method of solving fuel and power problems are correctly defined, will it be possible to wage a purposive struggle to solve these problems with the clear goal in mind and further satisfactorily execute basic tasks arising in economic construction in each period.

Our party early on set forth the successful solving of fuel and power problems as an important goal in building a self-supporting national economy and vigorously led the struggle to achieve this goal and has once again clarified the basic direction and method of solution to fuel and power problems to suit the realistic demands of the present time when socialist economic construction is thrusting forward at a new, higher stage.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

“To realize the chucheization of the national economy, it is necessary, above all, to solve raw material, fuel, and power problems still more satisfactorily by relying on our country's own resources.” (“Collected Works of Kim Il-song,” Vol 35, p 324)

The basic direction of solution to current fuel and power problems is that of solving these problems more satisfactorily by relying on our country's own resources to suit the demand for the chucheization of the national economy.

Solving fuel and power problems by relying on our own resources is the immutable principle that our party has maintained since the early days of socialist construction. With a view to solving problems concerning fuel and power necessary for the development of national economy by utilizing abundant coal and water power resources in our country, our party has waged an active struggle to further remodel existing coal mines, develop new collieries on a large scale, blend hydropower plant construction with thermal power plant, and carry out the construction of large-scale power plants along with that of small-scale power plants. Today, faced with the gigantic tasks of the Third 7-Year Plan designed to build a firm material and technological foundation for the complete victory of socialism by continuing to vigorously accelerating the chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the national economy, our party has set forth the consistent principle that fuel and power problems be more satisfactorily solved by relying on our own resources to suit the demand for the chucheization of the national economy.

The basic direction of solution to fuel and power problems as presented by our party in the present period offers a firm guarantee for, above all, further enhancing the self-dependence of our national economy.

Securing the self-dependence of the national economy is the basic principle maintained by our party in socialist

economic construction. Only by securing the self-dependence of the economy will it be possible to attain the wealth, power, and prosperity of the country, sufficiently provide the people with a happy material and cultural life, and securely preserve the political self-dependence of the country and the nation.

To secure the self-dependence of the national economy, fuel and power problems, along with raw material problems, should be correctly solved. The manner of solution to fuel and power problems offers a yardstick for measuring the degree of self-dependence of the economy. If fuel and power problems are not solved by basically depending on our own resources, we will not be able to firmly secure the self-dependence of the economy. Only by satisfying the demand of the national economy for fuel and power by depending basically on our own resources will we be able to build our economy by our own efforts to suit the actual conditions in our country and continue to develop it safely under whatever unfavorable condition.

The basic direction of solution to current fuel and power problems as set forth by the party clarifies that we should put the abundant fuel and power resources of our country, such as coal and water power resources, to maximum effective use, in order to meet the growing demand of the national economy for fuel and power more satisfactorily. Therefore, if we wage an active struggle to solve fuel and power problems by following the basic direction indicated by the party, we will be able to achieve the chuchéization of the national economy and lift the self-supporting foundation of the economy onto a higher plane by building the country's solid fuel and power base with its own resources and by further consolidating this base. When a fuel and power base relying on the country's own resources is built and the fuel and power demand of the national economy is satisfied, we will be able to continue to actively accelerate economic construction, unaffected by whatever worldwide economic fluctuation or crisis. This bespeaks that the solving of fuel and power problems in accordance with the direction currently called for by our party will provide a sure guarantee for continuing to strengthen the self-dependence of our national economy while satisfying not only the immediate but also the long-range requirements of socialist economic construction.

Attainment of an ever faster pace of economic development is an important requirement in building the material and technological foundations of socialism and communism. Only by developing the economy at a fast pace will it be possible to powerfully demonstrate the superiority of the socialist system over the capitalist system and fully satisfy the independent demands of the masses of working people in the material aspect of life.

To achieve a fast pace of economic development, we should insure necessary conditions for production, including technical conditions, while giving full play to the revolutionary fervor of the workers, a decisive factor in the development of the socialist mode of production.

In insuring necessary conditions for production, it is particularly important to solve fuel and power problems. Only when proper balance is maintained between the fuel and power industries and processing industries, overall economic construction can be accelerated; therefore, the way the fuel and power demand of the national economy at a given time is satisfied has a great impact on the pace of economic development.

Insuring fuel and power supply is the first step in modern production. Only with fuel and power is it possible to keep in operation modern industry equipped with the latest technologies, the developed rural economy, the electrified railways, and all aspects of the national economy, including capital construction, and smoothly carry out social production.

Effective mobilization and utilization of the country's own resources arises as a pressing requirement in insuring fuel and power supply for the purpose of developing the economy at a fast pace. The basic direction of solution to fuel and power problems as set forth by our party enables us to meet the fuel and power demand—supplying fuel and power is the first step in socialist production—by relying basically on the country's own resources, and thus enables us to operate machines and equipment at full capacity and rapidly increase production in each sector and unit of the national economy. This will enable us to organically connect all links in production cycle, from the extraction of raw materials to the processing of finished goods, and correctly dovetail production-consumption links among all sectors and units of the national economy, and actively maintain an overall equilibrium in the national economy. When various technical and economic links among all sectors and units of the national economy, including links in fuel and power supply, are strengthened and an overall economic equilibrium is correctly maintained, it is possible to stabilize production on a constant basis and at a high level and attain an ever faster pace of economic development.

The basic direction of solution to fuel and power supply problems as set forth by our party in the present period is based on the inevitable requirements and the actual possibilities of economic development in our country.

Today, with the national economy ever expanding in scope and developing at a fast pace, the demand for fuel and power is increasing with each passing day. The demand for coal and electricity in particular will sharply increase in connection with the fact that in the Third 7-Year Plan period, capital construction is scheduled to be carried out to increase production in steel, nonferrous, and other key industries, and large-scale modern factories and enterprises are to be put into operation. How to solve fuel and power problems satisfactorily is the question of primary importance that arises in actively accelerating capital construction and stabilizing production in newly built or expanded factories and enterprises, as well as in putting the existing economic foundations to maximum effective use,

The basic direction of solution to fuel and power problems as set forth by our party not only reflects the actual requirements of socialist construction in our country but also is based on the firm economic and technological foundations capable of fulfilling these requirements. In our country, under the wise leadership of the party, a solid material and technical foundation of the heavy industry, with the machine industry as its nucleus, has been laid, and it is now producing, with its own technologies, equipment and materials needed in the coal and electric industries, such as modern mining machines and power generating equipment; and all necessary conditions are provided for building large-scale coal mines and power plants by our own efforts in a short period of time. Today, in our country, there is a large contingent of able scientists and engineers in every field capable of successfully solving whatever difficult and complex scientific and technological problems may arise in economic development. The powerful economic foundations and scientific and technical forces prepared by our party constitute the greatest investment for successfully solving the country's fuel and power supply problems.

In truth, the basic direction of solution to fuel and power problems as set forth by our party in the present period is the guideline to which we should hold fast in strengthening the country's economic self-dependence and in accelerating economic construction still faster.

On the basis of a scientific analysis of the inevitable demand for socialist economic construction, as well as of the present status and prospects for economic construction in our country, our party has set forth not only the basic direction for solving fuel and power problems from the chuche point of view but also the basic method of solution.

What is most important in satisfactorily solving fuel and power problems is to bring the fuel and power industries definitely ahead of processing industries.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In order to rapidly develop the national economy, we should first of all expand and consolidate the fuel and power base." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-song," Vol 15, p 215)

Giving definite priority to the fuel and power industries over processing industries is in line with the laws of industrial development and is a consistent policy firmly maintained by our party in socialist economic construction.

To say that the definite priority is given to the fuel and power industries over processing industries is to say that investment in the coal and electric power industries should precede investment in processing industries in order to create the necessary production capacity and production conditions for the coal and electric power industries at first and then insure the supply of coal and

electricity to processing industries on a priority basis on the one hand, and on the other, not only to meet the immediate demand for fuel and power but also to lay up a certain amount of reserve. Only giving definite priority to the fuel and power industries over processing industries will it be possible to satisfy the immediate fuel and power needs of the national economy and lay up in a far-sighted manner fuel and power reserves necessary in expanding processing industries and other sectors of the national economy.

In developing the fuel and power industries ahead of processing industries, it is important to concentrate investment in the coal and electric power industries. In the fuel and power industries, investment plans should be properly drawn up in such a way as to build new large-scale coal mines and power stations by concentrating investment in those areas which hold great prospects for production and which promise good economic returns from the investment, and at the same time, as to expand or technically remodel existing collieries and power plants.

In our country, coal is food for our chuche industry. In the coal industry, efforts should be made to vigorously push the overall mechanization and automation of collieries, carry out gallery perpetuation and illumination projects, and diversify transportation by devising efficient means of transportation. Great efforts should be exerted to give priority to prospecting in particular. Only by giving priority to prospecting will it be possible to compute the accurate amount of available coal deposits and increase coal output by eliminating futile tunneling.

In the electric power industry, we should replace low-performance generating facilities with new modern facilities, maintain the heat and power equipment in good repair and increase its productivity, and build many thermal power plants to supply electricity for air-conditioning in cities and construct many thermal power plants using surplus and waste heat generated in factories. At the same time, we should actively carry out the construction of small and medium hydroelectric power plants, thermal power plants powered by low-calorie coal, and in windy coastal and elevated mountainous areas, build wind power plants, while pushing projects designed to build nuclear power plants under a long-range plan.

In solving fuel and power problems more smoothly, it is also important to vigorously carry out scientific research work and technical innovation movements in every sector and unit of the national economy.

Today we have very many scientific and technological problems that require research which need to be solved in order to better resolve fuel and power problems. To solve fuel and power problems more satisfactorily, we should conduct research to quickly solve scientific and technological problems involved in increasing coal production—such as problems of producing coal mining

and cutting equipment, introducing advanced coal cutting and dressing methods—as well as problems involved in increasing power production, such as problems of devising various methods of developing hydro-power resources, building thermal power plants powered by low-calory coal, and increasing the performance of hydraulic turbines and electric generators. At the same time, we should lower the fuel and power consumption standards per unit product in every sector of the economy, and in chemical and metal industries, actively remodel those technical processes which consume a great deal of electricity into processes requiring less or no electricity at all. Only by doing so will we be able to increase fuel and power production on a large scale, and at the same time, conserve them as much as possible, so that we can better satisfy the fuel and power demand in the national economy.

Scientists and engineers should thoroughly establish chuche in scientific research work and give full play to their wisdom and creativeness in the struggle to solve the nation's fuel and power problems and realize the chucheization of the national economy to suit the actual needs of ever developing science and technology. The producer masses are the people who use fuel and power to produce things. All workers should widely participate in the mass technical innovation movement and come up with many reasonable technical innovation plans so that they can actively contribute to better solving fuel and power problems.

In solving fuel and power problems more satisfactorily, it is also important to enhance the sense of responsibility and the role of functionaries in the coal and electric power industries.

The process of coal and electric power production is a complex one of grappling with nature by using a great deal of equipment, materials, supplies, and money—a creative process requiring the speedy handling of new conditions ceaselessly encountered one after another. Therefore, only by enhancing their sense of responsibility and their role, functionaries in this area will be able to plan and coordinate economic organizational work to suit the Taean work system and increase coal and electricity production by actively dealing with ever changing conditions.

The key to which we should hold fast in solving fuel and power problems lies in maximizing the utilization of existing collieries and power plants. Maximum utilization of the existing production capacity is a rational way of rapidly increasing coal and electricity production without a large additional investment. Under the current condition in which the possibility of effectively utilizing the coal mining and electric power generating capacities has increased with the increase in the scale of coal mines and power plants and with the development of science and technology, how much more we will be able to boost coal and electricity production depends wholly on the

level of the economic organizational work of functionaries in the coal and power industries and on their sense of responsibility. If functionaries furnish on time necessary equipment, materials, and supplies to coal mines and power plants and improve the working conditions of the workers, it will be possible to stabilize production at a higher level and drastically increase the coal and electricity output even with the existing material and technological foundations.

Functionaries in the coal and electric power industries, deeply aware of their position as masters responsible for fuel and power supply, should actively improve their economic organizational work and labor administrative work and vigorously inspire the producer masses to fresh labor exploits. Thus, they should discharge their revolutionary duty by achieving excellent results in fuel and power production.

Strengthening assistance and support to the coal and electric industries is one of the important ways of solving fuel and power problems in a satisfactory manner.

Improvement in technical provisions and in conditions of production in the fuel and power industries is achieved by using plant machinery produced mostly by processing industries, and the stabilization of production is in many cases also closely related to the supply of raw materials and supplies provided by various sectors of the national economy and to adequate transportation provided by the transportation sector. This is to say that in order to solve fuel and power problems satisfactorily, not only the coal and power industries should themselves strive harder but also other sectors of the national economy should step up assistance to them.

Various sectors of the national economy, including the machine industry, should secure on a priority basis the production of machinery, materials, parts, and tools needed in modernizing production facilities in the coal and power industries and smoothly insure various conditions necessary to step up assistance to and improve logistic support for coal mines.

The fuel and power industries are an important sector on which great emphasis should be placed in developing the key industry today; and rapidly developing this sector is an honorable and rewarding task to further consolidating the foundations of a self-supporting socialist national economy through a vigorous acceleration of economic construction.

Our functionaries and workers, with keen self-awareness and a high sense of responsibility befitting masters of the revolution, should actively contribute to the acceleration of the chucheization of the national economy and to the successful fulfillment of the new prospective plans by firmly consolidating a modern, self-dependent fuel and power base and by stabilizing fuel and power production at a high level.

Let Us Achieve New Innovation in Developing the Chemical Industry
41090006d Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 7, Jul 87 pp 59-63

[Article by Kim Song-ku]

[Text] In his recent series of teachings, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with a profound insight into the realistic requirements of economic development in our country, has outlined militant tasks to rapidly develop the chemical industry.

These teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on rapidly developing the chemical industry constitute the programmatic guideline to which we should firmly adhere in further accelerating the chemicalization of our national economy and in decisively boosting the production of chemical products.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Development of the chemical industry is a very important task in increasing agricultural production, in expanding the raw material base of the light industry, and in improving the people's living standard." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-song," Vol 29, p 129)

The chemical industry is a key industry that manufactures by chemical methods materials widely used in various sectors of the national economy.

Development of the chemical industry is of great importance in strengthening the self-supporting economic capability of the country and in upgrading the people's living standard. The chemical industry can better satisfy the demand for raw materials which are in short supply or unavailable in the country, by processing natural raw materials into various products through chemical methods.

Development of the chemical industry will enable us to successfully solve chemical material supply problems in various sectors of the national economy, such as construction, transportation, communications, machine production, the light industry, and agriculture, and to drastically improve the people's living standard by actively contributing to strengthening the self-supporting economic capability of the country and to solving the food, clothing, and shelter problems of the people.

It follows that we should exert great efforts for the development of the chemical industry in order to further consolidate the self-supporting economic foundations of the country, to enhance the chuche character of industry, and to accelerate overall socialist economic development.

With the active thrust in socialist construction, the need for developing the chemical industry has assumed greater urgency, and only by satisfactorily fulfilling this

need will it be possible to rapidly improve the people's living standard and quicken the pace of economic construction.

Importantly, this is related to the fact that development of the chemical industry will enable us to smoothly supply raw materials to the light industry and constantly increase the output of consumer goods.

It is the highest principle governing our party's activity to constantly improve the well-being of the people. Our party, engaged in an ardent struggle to provide an independent, creative material and cultural life to the people, has set forth a policy calling for a light industry revolution in order to further improve the people's livelihood, and is currently waging a vigorous struggle to implement this policy. The light industry revolution is a formidable struggle to bring about a radical turnaround in the production of consumer goods in order to improve the people's material and cultural living standards.

In waging the light industry revolution and increasing the output of consumer goods, it is important to insure a sufficient supply of raw materials and supplies to factories in the light industry.

The chemical industry produces various new materials by dissolving and compounding various matters and supplies these materials to the light industry and helps to accelerate the light industry revolution.

The current reality of the improved living standard of the people and the expanded production scale of the light industry urgently demands that major efforts be put into the chemical industry so that it can produce and furnish sufficient raw materials and supplies needed in factories in the light industry.

To furnish ample raw materials and supplies to factories in the light industry, it is necessary to decisively increase the output of basic chemical products, such as acid and alkaline products, chemical fibers, chemical resin, and dyestuff, and other chemical products by bringing about a new turnaround in the development of the chemical industry. Only then will it be possible to smoothly satisfy the people's increasing material and cultural needs, by mobilizing and utilizing the existing production capacity of factories in the light industry to the fullest.

That developing the chemical industry has arisen as a pressing need is also related to the fact that development of the chemical industry will make it possible to increase agricultural production and free the farmers from back-breaking labor by achieving the chemicalization of the rural economy.

Achieving the chemicalization of the rural economy is the pivotal task in the rural technological revolution launched by our party. The purpose of the rural technological revolution is to free the farmers from arduous toil

and increase agricultural productivity; and an important means of this revolution lies in the active acceleration of the chemicalization of the rural economy.

When the chemicalization of the rural economy is achieved, wet and dry fields will become more fertile, the growth of crops will be accelerated, and farm work that cannot be done by machine will be done by the use of chemicals. Only by developing the chemical industry and thus by insuring the production of various chemical fertilizers, agricultural chemicals, and growth stimulants in sufficient quantities will it be possible to decisively increase the per-chongbo crop yield by attaining intensive agricultural production, free the farmers from back-breaking farm labor, and insure an independent and creative life for them.

That is not all. By developing the chemical industry, we will be able to accelerate the development of the heavy industry and more vigorously push overall socialist economic construction.

Today many branches of the heavy industry are developing in close conjunction with the development of the chemical industry. The heavy industry sector is introducing chemical methods in production process, such as the ore selection by the use of chemical reagents, and the oxygen and gas intake in various industrial furnaces, and widely using hard plastics and other chemical materials as raw materials in production. This indicates that the development of the chemical industry will have a great impact on the development of the heavy industry. As the chemical industry develops, many branches of the heavy industry will receive greater assistance from the chemical industry.

All this proves that the rapid development of the chemical industry is of great importance in laying the material and technological foundations for further improving the people's living standard in keeping with the realistic requirements of socialist construction and for actively propelling agricultural and industrial development.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the early days of building a new society set forth the revolutionary policy of building a self-dependent, modern chemical industry and wisely led the struggle for its implementation. Building a self-dependent, modern chemical industry is the basic direction for the development of the chemical industry, a direction that is consistent with the inevitable requirements of socialist and communist construction; and it offers a sure guarantee for fully satisfying by our own efforts the demand for chemical products in economic construction and in the daily life of the people.

With our party's chemical industry policy brilliantly implemented under the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the chemical industry in our country has come to develop into a self-dependent, modern chemical industry—which has a perfect production mechanism, complete with organic and inorganic chemical branches; which firmly relies on domestic raw materials and

resources; which has a proper mix of large-scale chemical plants and medium and small-scale ones; and which is built on a foundation of advanced science and technology. Today our chemical industry has developed into a many-sided modern industry on a firm self-supporting foundation as one of the key components of the heavy industry and is smoothly satisfying the demand for chemical products in various sectors of the national economy and vigorously pushing the chemicalization of the national economy.

In the Second 7-Year Plan period alone, the chemical industry's branch structure became more complete with the creation of new branches to suit the chucheization requirement of the national economy, and the output of chemical products definitely increased.

In this period, in the chemical industry sector, the 5-million ton chemical fertilizer height was successfully captured, and the output of chemical fibers and plastics increased 1.8 and 2.4 times respectively. As a result of the continued great efforts to develop the organic chemical industry on the basis of the domestic resources of the country, the production of vinalon, a chuche fiber, was expanded; the nylon industry was newly created; and further additional branches, such as the orlon and polyethylene industries, were created; paving the way for the many-sided development of our chemical industry.

The great changes and brilliant successes achieved in the development of the chemical industry clearly demonstrate the validity and great vitality of our party's policy on the chemical industry.

Today the struggle to fulfill the Third 7-Year Plan is vigorously in progress, and this reality more urgently than ever demands that the chemical industry be developed faster.

Our party has set forth as one of the important goals the task of more satisfactorily solving the people's food, clothing, and shelter problems and drastically improving their living standard in the Third 7-Year Plan period, on the basis of the rapid development of agriculture, fisheries, and the light industry.

To drastically improve the people's living standard, continuing efforts will be made to develop the rural economy in the prospective plan period, with primary attention on capturing the 15-million ton grain height and the 1.5-billion meter textile height. An important guarantee for successfully capturing the major heights of the Third 7-Year Plan, including the grain and textile heights, lies in the rapid development of the chemical industry.

Our party has set the grand goals of increasing chemical fertilizer output to the 7.2 million ton level, more than the goal set by the Sixth Party Congress, the chemical fiber output to 225,00 tons, and the synthetic resin output to 500,00 tons or more in the new prospective plan period.

To make new innovation in the development of the chemical industry, we should build, on a large scale, new chemical factories which will rely on domestic resources, while remodeling and expanding existing chemical factories with new technologies.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The chemical industry sector should satisfactorily insure necessary conditions for the production of chemical fibers, synthetic resin, primary chemical products, and various other raw materials and supplies needed in factories in the light industry." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-song," Vol 34, pp 506)

The primary task in developing the chemical industry is to firmly consolidate the raw material bases of the light industry.

The consolidation of the raw material bases of the light industry is one of the important means of drastically improving the people's living standard by accelerating the light industry revolution and is an important task confronting the chemical industry in the present period. Firmly consolidating the raw material bases of the light industry, particularly the chemical fiber production base, arises as a pressing need in solving the people's clothing problems in a more satisfactory manner.

To solve chemical fiber problems, our party has proposed the construction of Sunchon Vinalon Complex and is today actively pushing this project. The construction of Sunchon Vinalon Complex in progress under the party's plan and guidance is a bold blueprint designed to strengthen the economic might of the country and to solve the people's food, clothing, and shelter problems more satisfactorily, and is an important rewarding task for the happy future of our people. Leading cadres of various committees of the Administration Council, ministries, factories and enterprises concerned, upholding the party intention to speed up the construction of Sunchon Vinalon Complex by marshalling all efforts, should give priority to political work and help solve problems that stand in the way, and precisely insure the production of projected equipment, materials, and supplies so that an annual production capacity of 100,000 tons of vinalon can be created by 1988. Functionaries and workers participating in the Sunchon Vinalon Complex construction project, by following the example of the dauntless fighting spirit demonstrated by the builders of the West Sea Floodgate, should actively struggle in the same way as they did to completely fulfill the construction plans assigned them and move up the plant opening date as much as possible.

To solve chemical fiber problems, we need to wage a vigorous struggle to increase the production capacity of chemical fiber plants. While concentrating on the construction of Sunchon Vinalon Complex, we should pay

profound attention to capacity expansion projects in existing chemical fiber plants and plan and coordinate tasks to carry out these projects by the plants involved.

In consolidating the raw material base of the light industry, the rapid development of the resin industry arises as a very important task.

Developing the resin industry is a worldwide trend. Resin materials are not only used as raw materials in the light industry but also widely used as a substitute in the heavy industry, particularly in the machine building and automobile industries, contributing to lowering costs and extending the life span of the products.

The resin industry in particular is an important sector inseparable from the daily life of the people. When the resin industry is developed, it will become possible to insure the production of varieties of raw materials and supplies needed in the light industry sector, satisfactorily solve packaging problems, and more fully satisfy the people's growing material and cultural needs, by producing various household goods, furniture, and toys in large quantities.

In the chemical industry sector, efforts should be made to build more plastic production bases, including a polypropylene base in the Namhung area, and to build various other synthetic resin and plastics production bases.

Bringing about a new turnaround in the paper industry through rapid development of the chemical industry occupies an important place in consolidating the raw material bases of the light industry. The chemical industry and local industries should furnish caustic soda and other raw materials and supplies to local as well as national-level paper mills in sufficient quantities so that they can operate better and stabilize production at a higher level; and should also vigorously carry out the technical innovation movement to remodel plant machinery in paper mills with modern equipment. In this way they should bring about a radical turnaround in paper production. At the same time, in salt production, they should introduce a machine-based salt manufacturing process to decisively boost the salt output, and hasten the construction of Sunchon Sodium Carbonate Factory, a basic chemical industrial plant, in particular, so that the demand for basic chemical products, such as sodium carbonate, caustic soda, and sulfuric acid, can be met satisfactorily.

Increasing the output of synthetic rubber is of great significance in consolidating the raw material bases of the light industry and strengthening the chuche quality of our industry.

In the Third 7-Year Plan period, we have to build a new synthetic rubber production base and create and develop a chuche-oriented synthetic rubber industry.

In all sectors of the national economy, we should vigorously support the construction of large-scale chemical industry bases with a view toward fully developing the nation's chemical industry and decisively increasing the output of various chemical products, so that we can hasten the chemicalization of the national economy and open broad prospects for improvement of the people's living standard.

Quick development of small- and medium-scale chemical industries offers an important guarantee for meeting the growing demand for chemical products in a more satisfactory manner.

Only by developing small- and medium-scale chemical industries will it be possible to produce dyestuff and other varieties of chemical products and more satisfactorily provide various raw materials and supplies needed in operating factories in the light industry, and to rapidly increase the production of consumer goods. The chemical industry sector and each province, city, and county should increase small- and medium-size chemical factories through a mass movement, repair and reinforce existing factories, and establish a thoroughgoing material supply system to normalize production at a higher level, so that paints, dyestuff, and various other chemical products can be produced in larger quantities.

What is most important in developing the chemical industry is to concentrate efforts on the production of chemical fertilizers.

Our party has set a bold goal of satisfactorily solving the people's food problems by drastically increasing the grain output in the Third 7-Year Plan period through the thoroughgoing implementation of the agriculture-first policy, and is now waging a vigorous struggle to attain this goal. To successfully accomplish this militant task, we should reclaim tideland to expand the acreage of arable land, increase the yield, and effect great changes in grain production.

In increasing the per-chongbo yield, it is important to increase the amount of fertilizer applied, and to this end, to produce more chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals by putting major efforts into the chemical industry. We should produce more chemical fertilizers by stabilizing fertilizer production in chemical fertilizer factories at a higher level through the securing of an ample supply of raw materials, fuel, and power to them, and by maximizing the utilization of existing production facilities through the replacement of outmoded technologies with modern ones and through the modernization of the production process.

Our party has set forth a militant task of increasing the amount of fertilizer applied per chongbo to 2.5 tons or more in the Third 7-Year Plan period by drastically boosting the chemical fertilizer output. To successfully accomplish this task, we should install a fertilizer production process in Sunchon Vinalon Complex and build

the Sariwon Potassic Fertilizer Complex while remodeling and expanding other chemical fertilizer factories, with a view to quickly increasing the output of chemical fertilizers and markedly improving the quality of their chemical composition.

A firm guarantee for bringing about a new turnaround in the development of the chemical industry lies in the thorough implementation of the party policy on the chemical industry in accordance with the principle of absoluteness and unconditionality and by enhancing the sense of responsibility and role of our functionaries.

All leading functionaries in the chemical industry should thoroughly implement the party's line and policy by arming themselves tightly with the chuche ideology and demonstrating their indomitable will and robust fighting spirit. Particularly, waging an active struggle for an epochal development of the chemical industry with an intense revolutionary ethos, party loyalty, working-class spirit, and people-mindedness is a revolutionary feature that functionaries should acquire. When functionaries go deep among the producer masses, and always by giving definite priority to political work over all else, actively lead them to wage a vigorous struggle, with the deep self-awareness of being masters of production and construction, to produce more with existing facilities by marshalling inner reserves to the fullest—then and only then will signal progress be made in the development of the chemical industry.

Our functionaries, by giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude, should wage an active struggle to overfulfill their assigned economic tasks while creating necessary conditions of production by themselves and skillfully unlocking locked-in links. Particularly to suit the current conditions in which units of production and factory operation have enlarged, they should actively struggle to further improve enterprise management and give full play to the superiority and vitality of complexes. Because this is an age of science, proper work with scientists and technicians is of great importance in developing the chemical industry. Economic guidance functionaries in the chemical industry should help consolidate research organizations, give clear research assignments to scientists and engineers, and assist them in their work so that they can make sweeping innovation in their scientific research work. Leading functionaries should plan and coordinate work with scientists and technicians and pay profound attention to giving prominence to them and widely introducing new results of scientific research in production.

The struggle for an epochal development of the chemical industry is a rewarding struggle to hasten the complete victory of socialism by successfully fulfilling the Third 7-Year Plan, a grand new blueprint for socialist economic construction.

All functionaries and workers in the chemical industry, by thoroughly implementing our party's chuche-oriented policy on the chemical industry, should bring about a

great upsurge in socialist economic construction and actively contribute to the successful fulfillment of the Third 7-Year Plan by making fresh innovation in the development of the chemical industry.

Let Us Further Improve the Level of Scientific and Technological Education in Universities in Compliance With the Developing Times
41090006 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean
No 7, Jul 87 pp 64-70

[Article by Han Ki-hwan; not translated]

Immortal Collection of Works on the Construction and Creation of Musical Dramas of Our Era
41090006 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean
No 7, Jul 87 pp 71-79

[Article by Yi Sang-tae; not translated]

A Basic Knot To Resolve All the Problems Lies in Actively Operating Party Organizations
41090006 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean
No 7, Jul 87 pp 80-85

[Article by Choe Yong-kil; not translated]

The Three-Point Principle of Fatherland Reunification Is Our Nation's Common Principle of Reunification Embodying the Will of All Korean People
41090006 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 7, Jul 87 pp 86-90

[Article by Yu Ho-chun]

[text] Fifteen years have passed since the release of the historic 4 July North-South joint statement, which brought the first ray of hope for national reunification to our nation and amazed the whole world.

On this occasion our people are warmly ruminating over the justness and immense viability of the principles outlined in the 4 July statement with the 3-point principle of fatherland reunification set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as its basic content and brimming with a resolute determination to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by the united efforts of all the patriotic forces in the North and South.

The 4 July joint statement was issued at a time when the door to North-South dialogue which had remained shut for a long time was opened and the fervent desire of people in all strata in the North and South for independent and peaceful reunification was growing more intense.

In his famous 6 August 1971 speech, the great leader outlined a policy calling for extensive North-South negotiations as a national salvation measure designed to settle the national reunification issue in keeping with the general trend.

This new bold and flexible reunification policy dealt a telling blow to the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression in Korea, a policy which sought to let the Koreans fight against each other, by turning South Korea into a "testing ground for the Nixon doctrine," and to keep a firm grip on the southern half of the country as U.S. colonial military base; and it compelled the South Korean ruling clique, who had up to that moment viewed any effort to contact us as a "crime," to come to the table of dialogue between the North and South.

On 3 May 1972, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song personally received the South Korean delegation to the high-level North-South political talks, and on that occasion, he clarified the 3-point principle of self-dependence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity, as the basic principle that should be adhered to by the two sides in accomplishing the common cause of national reunification.

Subsequent to its full endorsement by the South Korean delegation, the 3-point principle of fatherland reunification outlined by the great leader was agreed upon as our nation's common, unified program for reunification at a high-level North-South political meeting and it was announced as the basic content of the 4 July joint statement.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The 3-point principle of self-dependence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity, is the fundamental principle consistently maintained by the government of our republic, and it is the nation's common principle of reunification embodying the will of all the Korean people."

In the 4 July statement, the North and South, proceeding from the national desire for fatherland reunification, solemnly and firmly pledged before the whole nation to reunify the fatherland in an independent way, neither relying on any foreign power nor allowing any outside interference; by peaceful means, not resorting to the use of arms against each other; and by promoting great national unity transcending the difference in ideology, ideal, and system.

The 3-point principle of fatherland reunification, which constitutes the basic content of the 4 July statement, embodies the firm determination of our nation to chart its own destiny, and as such, it constitutes our nation's common principle of reunification embodying the will of all the Korean people.

That the 3-point principle of fatherland reunification is our nation's common principle of reunification embodying the will of all the Korean people is because, first of all, it regards the settling of the national reunification issue by our people's own efforts without foreign interference as the essential requirement.

The principle of self-independence, which constitutes the nucleus of the 3-point principle of fatherland reunification, is a concentrative embodiment of the unanimous will of our people to choose self-dependence in the fundamental issue of choice between self-dependence and enslavement.

The question of reunifying our country is neither a problem concerning the union of different races nor an international dispute. It is an internal affair of our nation, a homogenous race which has lived together on the same soil throughout a long history. An internal affair of a nation, whatever its content and characteristics, is a matter which falls within the sovereign rights of that particular nation. Therefore, the reunification issue is a question that should be settled by the Korean people themselves in accordance with the principle of self-determination, not allowing interference by any outside force. What is more, our country's reunification issue is a problem caused by an external factor, namely aggression and interference by foreign forces, not by any internal factor within our nation. A people whose country is under the occupation of foreign imperialist aggressors should become the master of the struggle for liberation; and a people who are suffering from the consequence of the division of their country forced by foreign powers should become the master of the struggle for national reunification. Accordingly, the national reunification issue should be solved by our people acting as masters. History teaches that if in any event, a foreign power were allowed to interfere in an internal affair of another nation, that nation would be not only unable to settle the affair in a manner consistent with its will but also unable to avoid subjugation. From the first days when the country was divided, our party and people have held fast to the independent stand in settling the reunification issue, thoroughly rejecting interference by foreign powers.

Our people has not only the right to settle the reunification issue and but also an ability to realize reunification.

Under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people have a powerful revolutionary base in the northern half of the republic and achieved an invincible unity and solidarity between the the whole party and all the people. The South Korean people, too, are evermore strongly demanding their sovereign rights and stepping up the struggle for independence, democracy, and national reunification, rejecting foreign interference. The chuche-oriented national forces growing and developing daily in the North and South provide a firm guarantee for an independent settlement of the national reunification issue.

Our party and people hold fast to the unalterable stance of settling the national reunification issue in accordance with the principle of self-dependence, rejecting flunkeyism and reliance on foreign powers under whatever circumstance.

The second reason that the 3-point principle of fatherland reunification is our nation's common principle of reunification embodying the will of all the Korean people is that it indicates the way for settling the national reunification issue through a peaceful means by avoiding fighting between the North and South.

The principle of peaceful reunification in the 3-point principle reflects the unanimous desire of our people for peace in the crucial question of choice between peace and war.

The North and South, being parts of the same nation, should not fight against each other but settle the national reunification issue somehow by a peaceful means.

Either in the North or in the South, no one who desires national reunification wants to settle the reunification issue, an issue of reconnecting the severed national ties, by resorting to war which would devastate the whole land and bring untold misfortunes and suffering to the whole nation. Accordingly, there can be no reason whatsoever for settling the national reunification issue by resorting to the force of arms.

Moreover, in case a war should break out on the Korean Peninsula, it would be bound to escalate into a nuclear war and would likely to expand into a world war from a local war, and for this reason, the peace-loving people of the world, let alone our people, hope that the Korean reunification issue will be settled by a peaceful means, no by the means of war.

The threat of war constantly exists in our country because the U.S. imperialists are viciously pursuing a policy of aggression and war in South Korea, which they occupies by force of arms. Therefore, if the North and South assure that no force will be used to settle the reunification issue and honor this assurance, there will be an ample possibility of settling the national reunification issue through a peaceful means by blocking the war machinations of the U.S. imperialists.

For this reason, our party and people have consistently opposed war and demanded that the national reunification issue be settled by a peaceful means.

Still another reason that the 3-point principle of fatherland reunification is the nation's common principle embodying the will of all the Korean people is that it indicates a correct way of realizing the reunification of the country by a united effort of our nation.

The principle of great national unity in the 3-point principle reflects the will of our people to choose unity in the vital question of choice between unity and confrontation.

The issue of reunifying our country is neither the question of who eats up whom or who is eaten up by whom nor the question of who defeats whom or who loses to

whom. It is the question of realizing the unity of our nation split by a foreign power and gaining its sovereign rights. Therefore, realization of national reunification is an undertaking for the good of the whole nation and a national cause that can be fulfilled only when the whole nation unites and struggles together.

National unity means reunification whereas confrontation means division. That is why our people have always demanded unity while rejecting confrontation.

To fulfill the cause of reunification through the united efforts of the nation, all parties and groupings, and the people of all strata in the North and South who desire reunification should achieve great national unity by transcending the differences in ideology, thought, and system.

It is a fact that the North and South have different ideologies and systems, but these differences cannot be an obstacle that renders national reunification impossible. A nation can exist with diverse ideologies and systems, but there can be no ideology and system apart from a nation—ideology and system exist within a nation. It is possible for different ideologies and systems to exist in the same country and for people with ideologies differing from each other to live together. Therefore, before discussing the differences in ideology and system, our people should first think about the interests of the nation and about how to achieve great national unity.

For this reason, our party is making an active effort to achieve unity with all forces desirous of reunification and opposed to North-South confrontation and to realize great national unity.

Thus the 3-point principle of self-dependence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity on the reunification of the fatherland serves as the common ground and common principle for settling the national reunification issue in accordance with the will and demands of our people.

Indeed the 3-point principle of fatherland reunification is the most legitimate reunification program that wholly accords with the national will of all the Korean people desirous of national reunification and with the trend of the times toward self-dependence; it is a fair and above-board principle of reunification acceptable to all.

The announcement of the 4 July joint statement with the 3-point principle of fatherland reunification as its basic content marked the victory of the line of national self-dependence over that of reliance on foreign powers, the victory of the line of peaceful reunification over that of reunification by force of arms, and the victory of the line of reunification over that of division.

It is precisely because of this that when the 4 July statement was issued, it evoked wholehearted support and tumultuous repercussions not only among all the Korean people but also among the people of the whole world.

The South Korean people and broad circles of people overseas joined with the people in the northern half of the republic in actively supporting and approving the joint statement, calling it a "decision indicative of national wisdom" and as the "first ray of hope for a great turning point of national-historical significance." The South Korean economic and social circles came out with a call for shifting the out-and-out anti-communist policy to a policy in favor of national reunification, and voices demanding the widening of the scope of North-South dialogues began to ring even out of the puppet National Assembly. The governments, political parties, organizations, and personages in every walk of life in various countries actively supported and welcomed the 4 July statement hailing it as "of world-historical importance" and as a "immense contribution to peace on the Korean Peninsula and in Asia." Thus the whole nation was bubbling with an fervent desire for reunification, and world attention came to be focused on Korea.

Our party has made every sincere effort to promote reunification by implementing the 3-point principle of fatherland reunification in conformity with the expectations and demands of all the Korean people and the people of the world.

Our party advanced the most reasonable and realistic proposal for achieving national reunification by independent and peaceful means and has consistently striven to put it into practice while actively pushing more than anything else the North-South dialogue which has long been arranged.

To settle the national reunification issue in accordance with the 3-point principle of fatherland reunification, a reasonable way should be found for achieving the reunification of the country, with the existing ideologies and systems in the North and South left intact.

The proposal made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth WPK Congress for creating the confederal republic of Koryo is a reunification formula which provides the fastest and surest way for achieving reunification, with the existing different ideologies and systems in the North and South left intact. If we are to prevent our country from being split into two forever and avoid the scourges of war under the present circumstances, there can be no other choice but to reunify the country by creating the confederal republic of Koryo, a formula which allows neither side to eat up the other or to be eaten up by the other. With a view to reunifying our fatherland by means of creating the confederal republic of Koryo, our party advanced proposals calling for the formation of a preparatory committee to inaugurate the confederal republic of Koryo, for the convocation of a

conference to promote national reunification, and also for a conference of political parties and social organizations in the North and South, and has struggled to put these proposals into practice.

The primary task arising in the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland is to ease tensions existing on the Korean Peninsula, ensure a durable peace, and create a condition favorable to peaceful reunification.

Our party has taken the initiative in the struggle to ease tensions created in our country by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique and to create a condition favorable to peaceful reunification.

Our party put forward a proposal in 1984 calling for a tripartite talks between the parties responsible for securing peace on the Korean Peninsula, namely us, the United States, and South Korea, to sign a peace treaty between the DPRK and the United States and a nonaggression agreement between the North and South and since then has made an active effort to translate this proposal into practice. Entering 1986, on the heels of a number of important peace initiatives it had taken, our party made an epoch-making proposal for holding high-level North-South military talks and since then has wage a constant, untiring struggle to translate it into reality.

All this proves the seriousness and eagerness with which our party is striving to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of our fatherland in accordance with the 3-point principle of fatherland reunification so as to meet the expectations and demands of the Korean people and the people of world.

Yet, none of these most legitimate, reasonable, and realistic proposals of our party have been put into practice because of the obstructionist machinations of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

From the beginning, the South Korean ruling clique under U.S. instigation wantonly infringed upon the 4 July joint statement with the 3-point principle of fatherland reunification as its basic content and followed the road of reliance on foreign powers instead of the road of self-dependence, the road of confrontation instead of the road of national unity.

In October 1972, 3 months after it had signed the 4 July joint statement, the South Korean ruling clique proclaimed "emergency martial law" and established the "System of Revitalization Reforms," a system of fascism, war, and national division, under which it ruthlessly oppressed the South Korean patriots, youths and students, and democratic personages who ardently desired national reunification.

In June 1973, the clique issued a so-called "special statement" proclaiming the concoction of "two Koreas" to be its "policy" and since then has been advocating the "simultaneous admission of the North and South to the United Nations" and "cross-recognition" for the purpose of perpetuating the division of Korea. The present South Korean ruling clique, following the foot steps of its predecessor who violated the principles of the 4 July joint statement, has traveled far on the road of confrontation, division, and war.

The South Korean ruling clique has responded by provocative war machinations, such as the "Team Spirit" joint military maneuver to each of our successive proposals for peace and dialogue; more recently, it not only has persistently rejected our peace proposal for removing the state of political and military confrontation between the North and South but also has avoided the prime ministers talks which the clique itself proposed, by attaching untenable preconditions, thereby rejecting North-South talks outright.

The South Korean ruling clique has not only flagrantly violated the principles of the 4 July joint statement and unhesitatingly committed treasonous acts in total rejection of the statement.

In a so-called "official view of the government" issued this May in connection with the tenet in the program of the newly inaugurated United Democratic Party dealing with the reunification issue, the South Korean authorities contended that national reunification should be "realized on the basis of free democracy" and that the 4 July joint statement does not provide the "logic of reunification" but the "logic of dialogue and coexistence." This kind of argument on the part of the South Korean ruling clique that totally rejects the principles of the 4 July statement is taken to mean in essence that the clique seeks to extend the colonial military fascist system in South Korea into the northern half of republic by means of war, not by peaceful means; and it is tantamount to a complete formal rejection of the dialogue itself.

All these facts clearly indicates that the present South Korean ruling clique is nothing but the most conservative and reactionary clique of traitors who are far more backward than their predecessors on the reunification issue, and that as long as this clique is left intact, it is impossible to open the road to dialogue, peace, and reunification.

Those who walk the road of treason by betraying their nation and relying on foreign powers will never avoid a stern judgment of history and the people.

Without succumbing to the ruthless fascist suppression by the ruling clique, the South Korean people are waging more strenuously than ever before the anti-U.S. independent-ization struggle, the anti-fascist democratization struggle, and the struggle for the reunification of the

fatherland, by holding ever higher the banner of sovereignty, democracy, and reunification. The broad segments of overseas compatriots, including the 700,000 fellow Koreans in Japan, are vigorously launching into the nationwide struggle for fatherland reunification.

International solidarity movements in support of the idea of realizing the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea are expanding and strengthening with each passing day, ranks of people supporting and sympathizing with our people's cause of national reunification continue to swell.

The U.S. imperialists should look squarely at reality and behave discreetly and get out of South Korea without delay, withdrawing their troops and nuclear weapons, instead of instigating their puppets to fascism, war, and division by replacing one forsaken puppet by another.

The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique should stop its flunkeyist and traitorous act of betraying the fellow countrymen by relying on foreign powers, discontinue the "power transfer" farce designed to remain in the seat of power for a long time against the will of the people, and immediately relinquish its seat of power.

Under the banner of great national unity, all parties, all groupings, fellow compatriots of all strata in the North and South and overseas, should unite firmly and form a grand united national front and discharge their noble mission undertaken before the nation by consummating the cause of fatherland reunification through their united efforts.

Invincible are our people, who have risen up for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland with a firm faith in the justness of their cause.

Our people will achieve without fail the cause of national reunification, the cherished desire of our nation, by loftily attending the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as great savior in the cause of fatherland reunification and by following the leadership of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

**The Ever-Growing International Solidarity
Movement Supporting Peace in Korea and Her
Reunification**

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